IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please AMEND the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:

-- This application is based on and hereby claims priority to PCT Application No. PCT/JP2004/013653 filed on September 17, 2004 and Japanese Application No. 2003-325686 filed on September 18, 2003, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. --

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification as amended below with replacement paragraphs shows added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~strikethrough~~.

➢ **Please REPLACE the paragraph [0049] beginning at page 29, line 11, with the following paragraph:**

--[0049]

The mass ratio of the aromatic vinyl compound and the conjugated diene compound in the partially hydrogenated block copolymer is preferably 10/90-90/10, more preferably 15/85-80/20, further preferably 15/85-~~60/35~~60/40, most preferably 20/80-45/55.

Furthermore, the partially hydrogenated block copolymer may be a blend of two or more of the copolymers differing in the mass ratio of the aromatic vinyl compound and the conjugated diene compound.--

➢ **Please REPLACE the paragraph [0101] beginning at page 53, line 9, with the following paragraph:**

--[0101]

[Changing rate of normal tensile strain at break]

Changing rate of normal tensile strain at break was calculated from the values of normal tensile strains at break of the resin composition before and after heat treatment using the following formula.

$$TE_{change} = [(TE_{after} - TE_{before}) \times 100] / TE_{before}$$ ~~$TE_{change} = [(TE_{after} - TE_{before})] \times 100]/TE_{before}$~~

[in the above formula, TE_{change} represents the changing rate of normal tensile strain at break (unit: %), TE_{after} represents the normal tensile strain at break after heat treatment (unit: %), and TE_{before} represents the normal tensile strain at break before heat treatment (unit: %)].

The normal tensile strain at break was measured by a method in accordance with ISO527-1, except that the multipurpose test pieces subjected to heat treatment and sample conditioning mentioned hereinafter were used and the test rate was 5 mm/min.

The heating test was conducted by carrying out a heat treatment in accordance with ISO188 using a cabinet oven at an air replacing rate of 8-10 times/hour in an environment of a temperature of 100°C ± 2°C for 250 hours. The multipurpose test piece immediately after heat treatment was put in an aluminum moistureproof bag, which was heat sealed and left to stand in an environment of 23°C for about 48 hours to carry out sample conditioning.--

➢ **Please REPLACE the paragraph [0103] beginning at page 55, line 3, with the following paragraph:**

--[0103]

[Changing rate of Izod impact strength during retention in molding machine]

Izod impact strength of multipurpose test pieces prepared by normal molding and multipurpose test pieces prepared by residence molding was measured in accordance ISO180.

The changing rate of Izod impact strength during retention in the molding machine was calculated using the values of impact strength obtained above by the following formula.

$IZOD_{change} = [(IZOD_{after} - IZOD_{normal}) \times 100] / IZOD_{normal}$ ~~$IZOD_{change} = [(IZOD_{after} - IZOD_{normal})] \times 100]/IZOD_{normal}$~~

[in the above formula, $IZOD_{change}$ represents the changing rate of Izod impact strength during retention in the molding machine (unit: %), $IZOD_{after}$ ~~TE_{after}~~ represents the Izod impact strength of the test piece prepared by residence molding (unit: kJ/m2), and $IZOD_{normal}$ ~~TE_{normal}~~ represents the Izod impact strength of the test piece prepared by normal molding (unit: kJ/m2)].--